

ADDITIONAL FEE:

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R E M A R K S

The Office Action issued October 18, 2005 has been received and its contents have been carefully considered.

Claim 4 has been canceled and the remaining independent claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 have been amended.

On December 14, 2005, the amendments made herein were submitted to the Examiner by telefax for his preliminary review and consideration. Thereafter, applicants' undersigned attorney conducted a telephone interview with the Examiner to discuss these proposed amendments and to explain how the claims, as amended, distinguished over the cited U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/00154079 to Shiota et al. and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0025846 to Murakami et al.

At the conclusion of the interview the Examiner expressed the opinion that the claims, as amended, appeared to distinguish patentably over these references. The amendments would, however, necessitate an updated search.

The claim amendments submitted herewith are identical to those discussed during the telephone interview.

As expressed at the interview, Shiota et al. does disclose, in Fig. 21, a technique for turning a bright pixel in an LCD display into a dark pixel by cutting one of the strip-like electrodes at a point 1022 near the end of the aperture. However, as noted by the Examiner (page 4, last paragraph of the Office Action), Shiota et al. failes to "teach a cut formed in a side of the CS circuit to which the aperture is adjacent."

Although Murakami et al. does teach cutting a projecting part 5 of the storage capacitance line 3 in an area 20 adjacent to the aperture, this cut is formed in a different type of LCD display and for a different purpose than the cuts formed with the present invention. In particular, the cut is formed to sever the storage capacitance line 3 from the projecting part 5 and extended area 4 which bridge an interruption 14 in the image signal line 3, thus turning this otherwise dark pixel into a bright pixel.

Independent claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 have all been amended to recite that the capacitor storage circuit is "in overlapping relationship to the strip-like electrode"

(which, strictly speaking, is the case with Murakami et al. since the storage capacitance line 3 overlaps, in part, the pixel electrode 6).

Claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 have also been amended to recite that "a cut is formed in a side of the CS circuit...that corresponds to the location and exceeds the width of the strip-like electrode." Such an opening is necessary if a laser beam is to pass through the cut so as to completely sever the strip-like electrode and make the pixel inoperative.

Accordingly, not only does applicants' claimed structure and method serve a different purpose than that of Murakami et al., but they also distinguish structurally over Shioda et al. and Murakami et al.

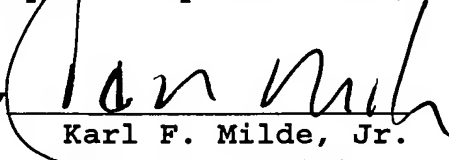
Subject to an updated search, this application is therefore believed to be in condition for allowance. A formal Notice of Allowance is accordingly respectfully solicited.

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By MILDE & HOFFBERG, LLP
Date DECEMBER 19, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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